The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Urges Washington to Cancel Team Spirit 86

Pyongyong demanded Jan. 28 that the scheduled U.S.-south Korean military exercises be cancelled, claiming it was provocative and offensive and would hamper inter-Korean dialogue while violating the 1953 Armistice Agreement.

Pyongyang called upon the U.S. side to abide by the agreement stipulating "a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea" at the 433rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) on January 28 at the truce village of Panmunjom.

But the U.S. side insisted at the meeting which had been postponed for 7 days by the U.S. side's reluctance that the unchanged military rehearsals would be carried out as scheduled.

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, senior member of the DPRK side, said, "The holding of the 'Team Spirit 86' joint military exercises against us by the U.S. side with the mobilisation of large armed forces is a wanton violation of the preamble of the Armistice Agreement calling for a 'final peaceful settlement' of the Korean question and its paragraph 12 stipulating 'complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea' and its subparagraphs 13 C and D stipulating 'cessation of introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel and combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition'."

The "Team Spirit" exercises which have been annually expanded in scale (200,000 strong) and period (two months) was announced to be staged this year, too, despite Pyongyang's repeated call for its suspension.

Pyongyang in an official statement declared its intention to refrain from military exercises as from Feb. 1, which it said, are not favourable for N-S negotiation aimed at peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Maj. Gen. Li sternly protested against the holding of the "provocative" war game which, he claimed, would spoil the dialogues and disturb peace, and demanded the U.S.-Seoul side to cancel it at once.

After the protest was rejected, he said, "If the U.S. side thinks our patient efforts to settle the question of national reunification peacefully through dialogue and negotiation to be an expression of our weakness, it is mistaken."

Meanwhile, according to an official Tass report dated January 21, referring to the announcement of the "Team Spirit 86" plan, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze who met President Kim Il Sung on his official visit to Pyongyang on January 21, harshly condemned the war game as aggravating the situation of the Korean Peninsula.

(Note)
The Preamble of the Korean Armistice Agreement reads in part, "The undersigned... with the objective of establishing an armistice which will insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed forces in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved... agree to accept... the conditions and terms of armistice..."
The paragraph 12 says, "The Commanders of the opposing sides shall order and enforce a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea by all armed forces under their control, including all units and personnel of the ground, naval and air forces..."

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10,000 People Meet to Hit "Team Spirit 86"

Over 10,000 Pyongyangites participated in a January 23 mass meeting held in the capital city, denouncing the planned Washington-Seoul joint military drills "Team Spirit 86" which in effect spoiled the scheduled three N-S dialogues.

They strongly demanded its unconditional cancellation at the rally, which heard a speech by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He said the American assertion that the war game will not affect the dialogues is that of "a robber who claims after setting fire to other's house that the arson will do no damage to him."

Other large-scale meetings of the same kind were convened in various parts of the country and also in Japan.

Shown are attendants in Pyongyang with their fists above, calling for the suspension of the war game plan.

24th Olympics May Miscarry: Bonn Official

Willi Daume, chairman of the West German Olympic Committee said at a press conference on January 27, "The 1988 Olympic Games may miscarry due to political factors," reported the Korean Central News Agency on January 29.

Mr. Daume, also serving as chairman of the Credentials Committee of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said that the future of the scheduled Seoul Olympics is much worried about, describing its prospect as gloomy, according to the same report.

But it was not made clear whether "political factors" means south Korea's social disorder or Seoul's unilateral holding of the Games.

It is apparent that the Olympic issue has become one of the problems drawing international attention.

It is because the coming Games are decided to be held on the Korean Peninsula divided into north and south for more than forty years, following the rupture of the two Olympics by the boycott of Eastern and Western countries in 1984 and 1980.

In an effort to avoid an unhappy development such as occurred in Moscow and Los Angeles, the DPRK came up with a proposal to co-host the Games by north and south with their athletes merged into one team.

Delegates from Pyongyang and Seoul met two times to find a breakthrough in Lausanne, Switzerland, under the auspices of the IOC, but no agreement was reached.

Thus far, co-sponsoring the Games has been supported by many countries, including the Soviet Union and China, Cuba, some of which even declared they would boycott the Games unless the Olympics is shared on a 50-50 basis.

Recently, the president of the USSR National Olympic Committee expressed once again Moscow's support for Pyongyang's initiative, according to a January 23 KCNA report.

Seoul Taxed for Being "Double-Faced"

The DPRK accused south Korea of being "double-faced", saying it was spurring confrontation while it was talking of improving inter-Korean relations through dialogues.

A commentary in the January 26 issue of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said Seoul is attempting to "shift on to us the responsibility for the suspension of the dialogues." (See gist of Rodong Sinmun commentary on page 4)

Pyongyang earlier announced to put off scheduled N-S talks until after the "Team Spirit 86" military drills were over.

"The south side claimed that its military rehearsal is something inevitable to counter the 'military threat' of the north," noted the commentary.

"It is not south Korea but we that are exposed to the threat of aggression in Korea," it also said, adding this threat is mounting owing to the "Team Spirit", the largest war game in the Western world.

"It will only be a waste of time to hold dialogues...(when) one side to them (is) threatening the other by force of arms," says the Rodong Sinmun signed article, regarding the war game as being "not arranged as a means of 'building trust' between the north and south."

It added, "It is clear that we cannot agree with the double-faced tactics of the south side which talks about the improvement of relations between the north and the south at the conference table but, upon turning on its heels, incites anti-communist confrontation and sharpens the sword against us."

Shevardnadze Supports DPRK Policy

The official Soviet news agency Tass said that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze affirms solidarity with Pyongyang in the latter's policy of forcing the foreign troops out of south Korea and of reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis free from foreign interference.

Moscow's solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle was expressed by the foreign minister at a banquet arranged in Mongolia which he visited after Pyongyang.

He reportedly said that he was "deeply impressed by the achievements made by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction and their struggle for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula" during his official trip to the DPRK.

U.S. to Sell Seoul Aircraft Spare Parts

The U.S. Defense Department said on January 22 that the United States plans to sell military aircraft spare parts and other support equipment worth $82 million to south Korea, reported Reuters.

The routine, periodic sale of aircraft maintenance supplies is expected to become final in 30 days unless Congress objects, according to the same report.

The south Korean paper Daegu Maeil Shinmun dated January 23 quoted a Reuter-Yonhap report as saying that these parts and equipment would be used for F-16s and other warplanes of the south Korean air force.

DPRK-USSR Joint Communique on Korea Visit by Soviet Foreign Minister

Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from January 19 to 23, 1986.

In this connection a Korean-Soviet joint communique has been issued on January 23.

It says:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union handed a personal letter of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and respectfully transmitted his greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed deep thanks for this and asked him to convey his regards and good wishes to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

Talks were held between Comrade Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union. Discussed there were a wide-range of problems concerning the Korean-Soviet relations and pressing international issues.

The meetings and talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely mutual understanding and the two sides reached a complete consensus of views on the problems discussed.

Treaty on Boundaries of Economic Waters & Continental Shelf Concluded

The two sides concluded a treaty on the boundaries of the economic waters and continental shelf between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and an agreement on mutual travel of citizens between them, which further consolidate the legal foundation of the good neighbourly and cooperative relations between the two states.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the successes made in various domains of socialist construction in their respective countries.

The two sides pointed with satisfaction to the constant strengthening and development of the relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics based on the immovable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two sides expressed the firm determination to make sustained efforts to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the spirit of agreement at the summit meetings and talks held during the visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in May 1984.

The two sides expressed the belief that the Korean-Soviet Treaty of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which has been in force for 25 years is of weighty importance in developing step by step the relations between the two states and preserving peace in the Far East.

Believing that the treaty will as ever play a great part in checking and frustrating the aggressive moves of the imperialist forces, the two sides confirmed their determination to thoroughly discharge the obligations they assume under the treaty.

Exchanging views on the immediate problems in the present time, the two sides expressed deep concern about the fact that as the imperialists, the United States in particular, are pursuing the adventurous policy to achieve military "predominance" and make preparations for another global war and stepping up the arms race to expand it even to the outer space, the general situation is inevitably unstable, the tensions are heightened throughout the world and the grave danger of nuclear holocaust is increasing.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics emphasized that under the present complicated international situation it is of momentous importance in safeguarding peace and security first of all to cement still further the world's socialist forces and the international communist and working-class movements and strengthen joint action in the international arena.

Solidarity with Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear, Democratic Movement

The two sides confirmed the determination to constantly solidify the unity and solidarity among the socialist countries and express solidarity with the struggle of the developing countries and the non-aligned countries against the aggressive and belligerent policy of the imperialists and for peace and security of the people and with the anti-war, anti-nuclear, democratic movement.

The Korean side expressed firm support to the stand of the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, broad-range constructive steps taken by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member nations to put a period to the arms race on the globe, not allow its expansion into the outer space, substantially guarantee security and deepen trust among the states, especially the new initiatives of the Soviet Union advanced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in a statement some time ago to tide over the confrontation increasing of late and improve the international situation—completely liquidating nuclear weapons by 2000, prolonging the freezing of all nuclear explosion and abolishing chemical weapons within the present century on condition that the production, testing and deployment of space nuclear weapons are prohibited, promoting all talks now under way and increasing the effectiveness of all disarmament machines.

The two sides paid particular attention to the general situation of the Far East and Asia.

They bitterly condemned the war preparations hastened by the United States in the Asia-Pacific region, the militarisation accelerated in Japan, the conversion of south Korea into a nuclear forward base and the stepped-up moves to form a new three-way military alliance of NATO type involving the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The Soviet side manifested positive support to the recent decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on not holding large-scale military exercises in the whole territory of the northern half of the Republic from February 1, 1986, and discontinuing all military rehearsals during the north-south dialogues.

The Soviet side considers a decision of the United States to hold the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises together with south Korea from February this year to be an open challenge to the Korean people and all the peace-loving people and a grave act complicating the general situation in the Korean Peninsula and the rest of Asia.

Soviet Side Supports Plan of Co-hosting 24th Summer Olympic Games

The two sides denounced the policy of imperialist circles to finalize the division of Korea and the United States' occupation of south Korea which is contradictory to the national desire of the Korean people and poses a threat to peace in the Far East.

The Soviet side affirmed the invariable solidarity of the Soviet Union with the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and realize the country's reunification on a peaceful and democratic basis without any outside interference. Support was expressed to proposals on founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through dialogues and negotiations between the parties concerned, replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopting a declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south, which were put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and her constructive steps to promote broad-range peaceful dialogues between the north and the south.

The two sides held that the resolution adopted at the 30th session of the U.S. General Assembly "on converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and creating favourable conditions for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" must be realized without delay, and opposed and rejected the attempts to obtain "cross recognition of north and south of Korea," "simultaneous entry of north and south of Korea into the United Nations" and "separate entry of south Korea" aimed at creating "two Koreas".

The Soviet side supported the initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on co-hosting the 24th Summer Olympic Games by the north and the south in 1988.

Supporting the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that all nuclear weapons and U.S. forces be withdrawn from south Korea and the Korean Peninsula be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the Soviet side expressed the firm belief that the realisation of these proposals will accord with the spirit agreed at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva and make a practical contribution to strengthening security in the Asian-Pacific region.

Considering that the Soviet initiative on taking a common and comprehensive stand for the solution of the question of security in Asia is important, the Korean side supported it.

The two sides pointed to the positive aspect of the initiatives of socialist and non-aligned countries on ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and turning Southeast Asia into a peace zone, the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and equal cooperation.

Solidarity was expressed with the people and government of Afghanistan struggling to defend the gains of the April revolution.

Importance of Continuation of Process of Normalization of Soviet-Chinese Relations

The two sides pointed to the importance of the continuation of the process of the normalisation of the Soviet-Chinese relations on an equal and mutually acceptable basis for the strengthening of socialist forces in the world.

The two sides resolutely denounced the imperialists' policy of military balck-mail and their continued interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states which cause dangerous regional disputes, and confirmed invariable solidarity with the struggle of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to safeguard the sacred right of every people to

(Continued on page 3)

Soviet Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and his suite members visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace on January 22.

DPRK Diplomatic Conduct In 1985

Last year the DPRK conducted positive diplomatic activities based on the following policy: to strengthen friendship and ties and to promote exchanges and cooperation in economy and techniques with socialist countries; to develop cooperation and exchanges with many Third World countries and strive to broaden South-South cooperation with the involvement of all developing countries; to develop friendly relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, with all countries which respect the DPRK's sovereignty and take a friendly attitude to Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung referred to diplomatic work in his New Year message this year:

"Thanks to the correct foreign policy and positive foreign activities of our party and the government of our Republic, the bonds of friendship and solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned nations, communist and workers' parties and progressive parties of many countries in the world were further cemented, and militant ties with them were strengthened. In particular, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 35th anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean War, our relations of traditional friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and China, our fraternal neighbours, further developed in depth."

What deserves special mention in last year's DPRK diplomatic activities is the increased ties between the DPRK and the Soviet Union and China. Frequent mutual visits by the DPRK, the Soviet Union and Chinese high-ranking officials were made.

Strengthened DPRK-Soviet Ties

Since the DPRK President's visit to Moscow in May 1984, Korea-Soviet relations have developed on various levels. Cooperation has been furthered in varied domains including politics, economy and culture.

In particular, exchanges and contacts between leaders of both countries have made a great contribution toward entrenching their relations. The following lists illustrates this.

DPRK OFFICIALS' MAJOR VISIT TO MOSCOW

- Premier Kang Song San of the Administration Council of the DPRK visited the Soviet Union in March to attend the funeral of K.U. Chernenko. He met Nikolai Tikhnov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Mar. 13.
- Premier Kang Song San visited the Soviet Union from Dec. 24-27. He met General Secretary M. Gorbachev and had talks with his Soviet counterpart. A joint communique was issued, while an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the building of an atomic power station were signed.
- Kim Yong Nam, Foreign Minister of the DPRK visited the Soviet Union from Apr. 16 to 23. He had talks with Andreyvich Gromyko, Foreign Minister (Apr. 17) and General Secretary M. Gorbachev (Apr. 18). A joint communique was made public.
- The DPRK party and government delegation headed by Vice President Pak Sung Chul visited the Soviet Union in May to attend ceremonies commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war. He had talks with General Secretary M. Gorbachev (May 9).

MAJOR SOVIET DELEGATIONS TO PYONGYANG

- A Soviet Communist Party workers delegation headed by Leg Rakhmanin, member of the Politburo and First Vice Director of the International Department of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union visited the DPRK. (Apr. 1-4). The delegation met President Kim Il Sung (Apr. 2). Mr. Kim Jong Il hosted a dinner in honor of the delegation (Apr. 3)
- Thirty-three delegations of the Soviet Union attended the ceremonies in celebration of the 40th liberation day (Aug. 15). Among the delegations were a Soviet party and state delegation led by Mr. Geidar A. Aliev, member of the Politburo and First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Minister; a Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet led by Vice Admiral N. Yasakov, First Deputy Commander of the Fleet, consisted of the large anti-submarine ship "Tallinn," the flag ship, and the escort ships "Porysvisty" and "Ryang".

Participation of a large number of Soviet delegations in the varied events of the 40th liberation day exhibited the firm and friendly ties between the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

On that occasion, messages were sent to President Kim from the Soviet leadership.

Speeches made by the Soviet delegations in Pyongyang and a series of joint communiques issued by delegations stressed in unison the significance of the visit of the DPRK party and government delegation led by President Kim Il Sung in May 1984. His visit was regarded as a great event that offered new opportunities to deepen the cooperation of both countries to completion.

The Soviet First Vice Chairman G.A. Alieve spoke at the central meeting held on Aug. 14 at the Feb. 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang:

"This meeting has deepened our conviction that a bright prospect and a broad avenue are open before Soviet-Korean friendship. We will do all we can to strengthen and extend to new fields and keep in bloom the friendship between the Soviet and Korean people, our valuable common asset."

The joint communiques said that the delegations of both countries reached a complete consensus of views on the problems discussed.

Korea-China Relations, Chinese Leaders Visit Korea

Korea-China relations also deepened. On Mar. 11 General Secretary Hu Yaobang met Hyon Chun Guk, the First Vice Director of the CC of the WPK,who visited China, and emphasized the close Korea-Sino relations, saying that they exchanged views and visited each other like blood kin.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang made an unofficial visit to Sinuiju, a border city of the DPRK on May 4-6, when he met President Kim Il Sung and exchanged their views on the issues concerning the development of friendly relations of both countries and a series of important matters of mutual concern were discussed. They reached a complete identity of views on all the questions discussed.

In November 1984 President Kim Il Sung paid an unofficial visit to China and had talks with General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Mr. Deng Xiaoping. The frequent mutual visits of leaders of both countries drew attention from the world community as they demonstrated the tight relations of both countries.

Mutual visits and exchanges between Korea and China have also been made on regional levels. Exchanges were made between North and South Pyongan, North and South Hamgyong, Ryanggang, Kangwon provinces (Korea) and Kirin, Heilungjiang, Jingsu provinces (China).

On Oct. 23 last year a bridge which connects both countries was built between Hyesan, Ryanggang Province, Korea and Changpai, Kirin Province, China.

In celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers entry into the Korean War, more than 10 Chinese delegations attended a series of commemorative meetings held in the DPRK. Chinese delegations included a party and government delegation headed by Vice Premier Li Peng and a delegation of the Chinese Public Security Ministry.

A series of organized national-scale ceremonies illustrated the deep-seated Korea-China relations. DPRK Premier Kang Song San said in his speech at a grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 23:

"No force can break the great Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and has withstood all tests of history and it will be invariably carried forward and developed forever through generations as mountains and rivers of the two countries will remain linked together forever."

Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng confirmed China's firm stance to back up the Korean people in their just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chinese Vice Premier described the Korea-Chinese relations as follows:

"It is an immovable policy of the Chinese party and government to constantly consolidate and develop the militant friendship, fraternity and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea."

In August a friendship group of some 500 Korean youths visited China.

(To be continued)

Major State Leaders' Visit to DPRK:

May

A party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by President Todor Zhivkov.

August

- President Agatha Barbara of Malta accompanied by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona and other members.
- Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere.
- A government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Robert G. Mugabe, First Secretary, and President of the CC of the Zimbabwean African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic.

September

- President Sankara, also Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council of Burkina Faso.

October

- ○ President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.
- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

November

- The party and government delegation of the Socialist Ethiopia led by Mengistu Haile Marian, Chairman of the Provisional Military Ethiopia.

Communist Leaders' Visit to Korea

August

- Chairman Arvo Aalto of the CC of the Finnish Communist Party.
- A delegation of the West German Communist Party headed by its Chairman Herbert Mies.
- A delegation of the Communist Party of Greece led by General Secretary Harilaos Florakis of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece.

September

- General Secretary C. Rajeswara Rao of the CC of the Indian Communist Party.

Celebrations of the 40th liberation day of Korea manifested the tight DPRK-Soviet ties.

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choose independently the road of liberty, independence, territorial integrity, and their politico-social development.

Pointing to the need to achieve a fair and comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands and the realisation of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and founding of an independent state, the two sides stressed that for its settlement, an international conference must be convened with the participation of all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Discussing the situation of Southern Africa, the two sides held that the Pretoria regime must renounce the inhumane apartheid and massive suppressive policy, withdraw its forces from Namibia without delay and suspend aggressive moves against neighbouring countries.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics denounced intensified interference of the imperialists in the internal affairs of the Caribbean countries and expressed solidarity with the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples in the struggle for the defence of national sovereignty and a peaceful settlement in Central America.

The two sides pointed to the increasing role of the non-aligned movement, a great factor in the present time, in opposing the arms race, consolidating universal peace, developing equal and mutually beneficial international cooperation and establishing a new international economic order.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed invariable solidarity with the peoples of the non-aligned countries in their struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid and for the strengthening of their political and economic independence.

Considering that talks held this time will be an important contribution to the cause of cementing the Korean-Soviet friendship, the two sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the talks and approved the further strengthening of joint action of the two countries in the international arena.

It was emphasized that it is beneficial to further develop working cooperation between the two foreign ministries in a planned way and have regular consultations on most important international issues.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union invited Comrade Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Seoul Has Suspended N-S Dialogues: WPK Organ

PYONGYANG January 26 (KCNA)–Rodong Sinmun today in a signed commentary notes that the south side has suspended the north-south dialogues by publishing a plan to hold the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises in disregard of our peace proposal.

Pointing to the fact that the south side in an attempt to shift on to us the responsibility for the suspension of the dialogues and extricate itself from a fix, alleged through statement, radio and publications that the joint military rehearsal cannot be a pretext for "refusing" the dialogues and the north should show sincerity in the dialogues for "building trust", the daily says:

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which started over 10 years ago were not arranged as a means of "building trust" between the north and the south. They were organised to start military action against us.

It will only be a waste of time to hold dialogues, which are not armistice talks, one side to them threatening the other by force of arms, to discuss the problems of improving the relations between them.

We proposed for the dialogues that the two sides refrain from military exercises, and have taken a practical step to this end. Why should they hold military exercises, ignoring our proposal and step?

The south side claimed that its military rehearsal is something inevitable to counter the "military threat" of the north, the daily notes, and says:

It is not south Korea but us that are exposed to the threat of aggression in Korea.

This threat is increasing owing to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises held by the United States and south Korea every year to familiarize their huge armed forces and military equipment with actual fighting.

It is clear that we cannot agree with the double-faced tactics of the south side which talks about the improvement of relations between the north and the south at the conference table but, upon turning on its heels, incites anti-communist confrontation and sharpens the sword against us.

Increasing Aggressive Nature of "Team Spirit" (1)

Here is an article recently contributed by Mr. Fujii Haruo, a Japanese expert on military affairs, to The People's Korea in connection with the fact that the U.S. and south Korean authorities recently announced that "Team Spirit 86" would start early in February.

Key Point of Joint Operations

Despite the DPRK's peaceful call, the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command announced "Team Spirit 86" to be conducted by almost same scale as last year's.

In 1984, the number of troops deployed in the joint exercises increased to 200,000. A U.S. defence report called it the "joint field exercises of the largest scale in the world" and said that the exercise would be conducted annually in three years after that.

The mobilized U.S. military forces there are not only those based in south Korea but also those from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii and the Philippines. Especially, the main force of the additional troops is Japan-based U.S. Seventh Fleet, marines and air corps on Okinawa.

Why do they conduct such large-scale military exercises on the Korean Peninsula?

Military exercises mean training for war. It is conducted for training in fighting technique and command ability and verification of operation plan.

Mr. Matsutomo Masataka, a first class military officer and a researcher of the Ground Self-Defense Force in Japan, indicates the following 7 points as important factors which should usually be prepared for joint operations, in the December 1985 issue of Rikusen Kenkyu (Research in land combat).

1. Establishment of joint strategy
2. Establishment of command and organ for control and adjustment
3. Conclusion of necessary agreement
4. Formulation of joint operation plans
5. Enforcement of exercises
6. Mutual understanding of languages, habits, etc.
7. Harmony and unity

The U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command was established in November 1978.

If one traces its later moves, it will be known that "normal preparations" have been piled up in the U.S. and south Korean armies along the same line as is indicated by Mr. Matsumoto.

This applies not only to the joint U.S. and south Korean troops but also to the system of Japan-U.S. joint operations.

Decisive Deep Attack

Large scale exercises include in their aims terror threat directed at the other side with the deployment of armed forces more strengthened in style than gunboat diplomacy in the 19th century.

The exercises are a show of force not only with gunboats but with all the three fighting forces.

A decisive factor in overpowering the opponent is the demonstration of offensive capacity. This is intended to make an enemy realize a threat at hand and surrender without fighting.

The "Air-Land Battle Doctrine" from "Operations", a basic text book of the U.S. army prepared in August 1982, is based on emphasis on offensive attack and fighting in remote areas.

It points out that in an anticipated battle area, there is no distinction between the forward and the rear but it covers the whole war theater and an integrated sky-land 3-dimensional operations are carried out. The area in which an army corps has enforce attack should extend from the front line to 150 km backward and 300 km from the battle area should be reconnoitered.

If their doctrine is put into practice on the Korean Peninsula, almost all the area of the DPRK will be the target area of the U.S. army corps.

The main purpose of the Deep Attack is to hit the center of command in the rear or reserve forces or other military targets.

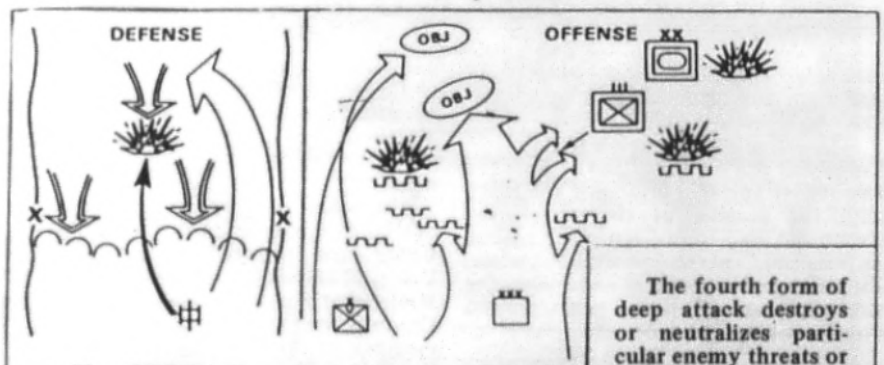
"Operations" indicate 4 main patterns. The third point is Decisive Deep Attack and the fourth is attack by nuclear or super-powerful weapons. (See Chart 1)

Since "Team Spirit 83" in 1983, exercises in Air-land Battle have been carried out in south Korea. Not only the U.S. army but also marines' amphibious operations, operations by aircraft careers and the air force also are regarded as important.

Now, major combat have become an operational idea in the battle field.

(To be continued)

Decisive Deep Attack


DEFENSE
OBJ
OBJ
OFFENSE
XX
The third form engages follow-on echelons with both firepower and maneuver forces while the close battle continues. It prevents the enemy from massing, deprives him of momentum and subjects his whole force to destruction.
The fourth form of deep attack destroys or neutralizes particular enemy threats or advantages. For example, it might target bridging to prevent an enemy river crossing.

Reprinted from Rikusen Kenkyu (Research in land battle), April issue, 1985.

NKDP Organ Ordered To Stop Printing

The south Korean authorities on January 27 stopped by force the printing of the organ of the "New Korea Democratic Party" according to a report from Seoul.

The organ carried in its January 27 issues an address of Kim Dae Jung opposing and rejecting the "policy speech" of Chon Du Hwan.

Kim Dae Jung delivered the address on January 22 at a meeting of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, in which he asserted that Chon's refusal to "discuss the problem of 'constitutional' amendments was tantamount to asking the opposition to stay outside politics to let the government party win the 'presidential election' in 1988 and remain in power."

Police Block Meeting At Catholic Church

Police on Jan. 22 blockaded a Catholic church in Seoul for three hours to prevent a gathering organized by a dissident priest, according to south Korean papers.

In face of the police action, the assembly, which was scheduled to be held at the Hongje-dong Catholic Church at 5 a.m., had to be held at the office of the United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification three hours later than scheduled.

The meeting, led by father Kim Sung Hun, a priest of the Catholic church, inaugurated an organization in memory of Pak Chong Man, a taxi driver, who burned himself to death in November of 1984 in protest against the "government" repression of the labor movement.

SNU Bans Students From Entering Campus

Seoul National University banned students from entering the campus on Jan. 27 for the ensuing three days, in a bid to prevent them from holding seminars which school officials said were aimed at indoctrinating would-be freshmen, south Korean papers reported on Jan. 28.

During the period, those admitted to the school are to undergo physical check-ups on the campus.

School authorities ordered all officials to keep vigil against students moving to hold the special seminars, through Feb. 8.

Korea University also prohibited other schools' students from entering the campus, to bar their joining the anticipated meetings.

Yonsei Univ. Closes to Prevent Rally

Yonsei University on Jan. 23 closed its campus against the entry of students in a measure to block them from holding the so-called "Paekyang Camp" scheduled for the day, south Korean dailies said on Jan. 24.

School authorities disapproved the student rally on the ground that the event might be used on activist students as an opportunity to demonstrate.

Meanwhile, some 300 students of Seoul National University staged an on-campus protest rally on Jan. 19 as the school opposed the planning of a student meeting called "Democratic Plaza" on Jan. 17.

The SNU students also demanded that democratic forces in the nation set up a national organization to campaign for the abolition of the current "constitution."

The protesters vowed that they will hold the "Democratic Plaza" on campus in defiance of the opposition by school authorities.

Police Due to Form Task Force Squad

The south Korea's national police headquaters made public on January 17 that the task force squad consisted of by some 2,000 black-belt holders of martial arts will be dispatched to 8 major cities in May, according to south Korean dailies on Jan. 18.

Among 12 police companies of the squad, five companies will be posted in Seoul and the remaining seven companies be dispatched to each of seven big cities such as Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Taejon and Masan, according to the reports.

The police asserted the squad formation started from an effort to prepare for possible "terrorist attempts" during this year's Asian Games and the '88 Olympics.

However, observers have doubts that the these special police may be mobilized for quelling down students demonstrations which have shown no sign of dying down despite the Chon junta's various efforts to calm down them.

NKDP Rejects DJP's "Pol. Strife"

—10-Million Signature Collection Campaign Kicked off—

Li Min U, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party rejected an offer made by the ruling "Democratic Justice Party" to cease "political strife" until the 1988 Olympics, declaring his party would launch a 10-million signature collection campaign this month to defy "government warnings."

He said that the NKDP would go to the streets next month to appeal directly to the people for a constitutional amendment unless the "government" presents a "timetable for democratization."

This determination was made public in his new year press conference held at New Korea Democratic Party headquarters in Seoul on Jan. 25.

The NKDP leader stressed that "democratization, above all, is the most important thing in the nation at present," south Korean dailies reported on Jan. 26.

Referring to the Jan. 16 proposal made by Chon Du Hwan for a halt to the political strife which mainly aimed at stopping the debate on constitutional revision until the Olympic Games in 1988, Li called it a "cosmetic approach" and strongly rejected it, saying, "Our party cannot accept it."

In connection with Chon's new year policy statement that the issue of changing the supreme law (constitution) should be discussed after 1988, Li Min U raised three questions, demanding that they be answered publicly.

They are, according to the Korea Times dated Jan. 26: 1) Will the "government" ask the people in 1989 to choose one among direct presidential election, indirect presidential election, a parliamentary "government" and the so-called "double-executive system? "; 2) If it will do so, why does it have to be delayed until 1989 instead of taking such steps during the present "presidential term?" ; 3) With what idea of governance did the incumbent president made comments on a matter that falls under the responsibility of the next president?

He then reiterated his party's call for revision of the present "constitution" to allow the people to elect the president through direct popular vote.

Stressing that it is time for all to make efforts for a "grand compromise" to save the nation, Li said, "If those in the ruling party would not adhere to the privileges they have, we can make a grand compromise in accordance with the people's desire."

As to the ruling DJP's proposal to form a "special committee on the national economy," the NKDP leader said, "We can agree to it at any time if the 'government' promises to discuss sincerely the matters of foreign debts, unemployment, market-opening pressures from foreign nations and the livelihood of rural communities."

Li Min U, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, expresses his determination to launch a 10-million signature collection campaign in spite of the Chon junta's "warnings."

Li emphasized that the national reconciliation required for the success of the two big international sports events– the '86 Asian Games and the '88 Olympics – could be earned by the presentation of a schedule for democratization.

He contended that "the core task for democratization is to return to the people the right to select their own government."

Meanwhile, touching upon the NKDP's plan to kick off a nationwide campaign to collect 10 million signatures to demand "constitutional reform", he said, "We warn that the authorities had better make available facilities to accomodate 600,000 members of our party, including myself, as well as millions of patriotic youths and citizens, should they try to stop the campaign."

This seems to be an open challenge to the ruling DJP and the Chon junta, as Ro Tae U, chairman of the ruling party told a press conference on Jan. 25, "the signature-collection campaign will be blocked strongly by 'laws', if it is made in violation of laws," indicating that outdoor campaigning would face legal measures.

However, Li Min U pledged to complete the campaign drive for collecting 10 million signatures within this year.

Asked to explain, in detail, his demand for democratization, Li reportedly said, "I want him (Chon Du Hwan) to make public a blueprint for democratization, including constitutional revision by August 15 this year and step down."

"A pan-national cabinet should be organized, which would oversee the election, which I want to be held in early 1987," he further said.

Defendants of DJP Institute Seizure Reject "Trial"

Nine student defendants denied on Jan. 27 court proceedings in the Seoul district criminal court to chant anti-"government" slogans, demanding the abolition of the present fascist "constitution" and release of the illegally arrested students.

They were the first group to stand the trial among the 82 students arrested and indicated in connection with the seizure of a ruling "Democratic Justice Party" institute on Nov. 18 last year.

Senior judge An Mun Tae, heading a 3-member panel of the court, put the trial into recess and skipped the procedure of examination of the accused by both prosecutors and defence lawyers, as the defendant students chanted anti-"government" slogans to reject the trial, Chungang Ilbo reported on Jan. 27.

According to the paper, upon senior judge An's declaration of the trial opening, Miss So Yong Mi, one of the defendants, loudly shouted anti-"government" slogans including "Down with dictatorship" and "Abolish the fascist constitution", and then contended that "I reject the undemocratic 'Fifth Republic' which seized power in the bloodshed of the Kwangju incident and reject its constitution".

She further said, that the prosecution distorted their sacred struggle for democratization as "guerrilla-style violence" and that the trial was based on "absurd charges," Hankuk Ilbo reported on Jan. 28.

The defendants reportedly said, "We are determined to reject the trial until our demands are met. We call for the abolition of the current fascist 'constitution' and the authorities' apology for its labelling the defendants as those who attempted violence", said Miss Li Chi Suk, a junior majoring in pharmaceutics at Ewha Womans University, the Korea Times reported on Jan. 28.

The nine students are four coeds from Ewha Womans University and five from Yonsei University. Their hearings were held in the morning and in the afternoon respectively.

In the morning session, senior judge An tried in vain to assuage them, saying, "It would be disadvantageous to you if disturbances force the court panel to limit opportunities for you to express your thoughts."

The students, however, stressed that the trial was undemocratic one, and chanted anti-"government" slogans, according to the Chungang Ilbo.

The judge ordered the accused out of the courtroom and called them in one by one to ask each about her opinion, but all of the four persisted in refusing the trial.

The hearing was reportedly attended by some 40 family members and friends, who remained quiet during the session.

Four students as the first group of those arrested on charges of the involvement of the ruling DJP institute's seizure case on Nov. 18 last year are being taken to the Seoul district court on Jan. 27. They chanted, "Down with the dictatorship," "Abolish fascist constitution" and other anti-"government" slogans at the courtroom, rejecting the trial. (Photo from Chungang Ilbo dated Jan. 27)

Poverty Deprives Boy of His Dream

—Gold Medal Candidate Cannot Advance High School—

The south Korea's top pole vaulter among the middle school students was afforded to give up his dream to capture a gold medal in an international event as he could not advance high school due to the poverty, according to reports of south Korean papers.

So Mun Gi, a third-year student at Tonga Middle School in Pusan has no prospect to perfect his athletic skill because he has to support his family working.

His family had been supported by his mother, Mrs. Pak Pik Ni, 49, since his father died 5 years ago. However, his mother fell down two months ago so that he was compelled to work in stead of her.

So, designated by the south Korea's sports ministry as a promising national player candidate for the coming Olympic Games, said, "I must provide a living for my family and take care of my mother instead of entering high school."

"Otherwise," he said, "my family will be driven away from the room where we live because of overdue rent."

He reportedly won several medals and citations including three awarded in national sports meets.

It seems that there is big gap between the Chon junta's advertisement of a "free and open society to meet the 1988 Olympics" and real livelihood of sports players.

Student Demonstration , Not 'Seasonable'

Riot police check their equipment to crack down student demonstrations as a surprise street demonstration took place in downtown Seoul on January 17 during the winter vacation. Student demonstration is not "seasonable". (Photo from Dong-A Ilbo dated Jan. 22)

Rodong Sinmun Attaks Japanese Gov't As History Falsifier

Rodong Sinmun Jan. 25 printed a commentary denouncing the Japanese government authorities for shamelessly scheming again recently to tamper with history and geography relating to our country.

The author of the commentary says: The Japanese ministry of education, while examining Japanese middle school textbooks, instructed that the number of Koreans slaughtered and injured by the Japanese imperialists at the time of the March First Uprising in 1919 and that of Koreans taken to Japan for forced labour should be reduced, description of atrocities commited by the Japanese samurai in Korea at the time of the Imjin Patriotic War against Japanese invasion (1592-1598) be changed, the Korean Strait to the "Tsushima Strait" and the Korean language to "Kankoku Korean language" and the term Korea be reexamined.

Such acts of the Japanese authorities are a dastardly and shameless trick to veil as much as possible the brutal crimes of the Japanese invaders in Korea in the past. They are also an undisguised expression of their expansionist attempt against and hostile attitude to our republic.

The brazenfaced attempt of the Japanese ruling circles to tamper with history and geography relating to our country proceeds from their arrogance in approaching our country from the extension line of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea in the past and reflects their militarist reinvasion scheme.

We cannot repress national indignation at the persistent scheme of the Japanese authorities to distort the stark historical facts far from reflecting on the past crimes of the Japanese imperialists.

In trying to veil as much as possible the past crimes of the Japanese imperialists the Japanese authorities seek to beautify the Japanese imperialists' crime-woven history of aggression, infuse the people with a militarist ideological venom and, further, realise at any cost the dream of militarist reinvasion.

The revived Japanese militarists, dread ing of staging a comeback to Asia, are scheming to liquidate all factors which may be obstructive to the realization of their wild ambition and imbue the rising generation with a militarist idea.

History can never be obliterated, forged or distorted.

With no scheme can the Japanese authorities erase the marks of blood in the Japanese imperialists' crime-woven history of aggression on Korea.

The Japanese authorities must give up the despicable and foolish design.

Int'l Human Rights Group Launches Survey on Human Rights of Koreans Here

Amy Young, executive director of the International Human Rights Law Group (IHRLG)

Amid the mounting protest against the fingerprinting procedure, which is required under the Alien Registration Law, members of a United Nations human rights group has started Jan. 19 a fact-finding survey on the infringement on human rights of Korean nationals here.

Amy Young, executive director of the International Human Rights Law Group (IHRLG), based in Washington, D.C., said that her group would submit the findings to a meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission to be held in February and urge Japan to revise the fingerprinting and other procedures which foreigners here are obligated to go through under the Alien Registration Law.

The group started the study in Kitakyushu-city, Fukuoka Prefecture and traveled to Tokyo on Jan. 20 for talks with Foreign Ministry officials, scholars involved in human rights activities and Diet members until they returned home on Jan 27.

At the conference held on Jan. 22 with Foreign Ministry official, Mr. Kobayashi Shunji, Miss Young bitterly attacked the Japanese Government, saying that Japan persists in taking discriminatory measures against Korean nationals, and the fingerprinting issue is one of such unfair discrimination, despite the fact that it ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which guarantees the equality of all people under the law.

The IHRLG is officially designated by the U.N. as a non-governmental organization with observer status at the United Nations Human Rights Commission, like Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group.

The IHRLG has authority to screen the reports submitted by the countries which ratify the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ascertain doubtful points and urge them to make necessary improvements.

Today, fingerprinting and other requirements of the Alien Registration Law are criticized at home and abroad as discriminatory and humiliating and the demand for the revision of the law is becoming a world-wide trend.

DPRK Films in 1985

Korea has produced many films last year, 1985, a significant year greeting the 40th anniversaries of national liberation (August 15) and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10).

Most successful works among them are the feature films "Legend of Laoheishan", the 9th part of "Star of Korea", "a Revolutionary" (part 1 and 2), "Life-Giving Water," "Spring Comes to Paekdu Highland", the second part of "Trial-Blazers", "an Unforgettable Comrade-in-Arms" (parts 1 and 2) and "Youths under the Gunfire", and the documentary films "Desire of the People", "the Ever-Victorious Banner", "Faith of Sure Victory," "Heirs", "Four Seasons of Korea" and "Heat Bringing up Younger Generation", etc.

Diverse is the thematic subject of the films.

"Legend of Laoheishan", the 9th part of "Star of Korea", shows on the screen part of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of President Kim Il Sung.

The film deals with the historical fact that from the end of 1932 to early 1933 the leader advanced into Laoheishan area, personally leading some members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and smashed the "punitive" offensive of the Japanese imperialist aggressors to stifle the young anti-Japanese guerrilla army in its cradle and formed a joint front with a Chinese anti-Japanese unit.

The feature film "a Revolutionary" –(parts 1 and 2) depicts part of the life of a revolutionary who fought, holding President Kim Il Sung in high esteem, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, hard-fought fatherland liberation war and the period of socialist construction.

The feature film "an Unforgettable Comrade-in-Arms" (parts 1 and 2) was produced by Korean and Soviet actors and actresses on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation, to delight the working people.

The film is based on the feat performed by Ya. T. Novichenko, a symbol of the Korean-Soviet friendship and internationalist soldier, in Korea right after her liberation.

The feature films "Life-Giving Water," "Spring Comes to Paekdu Highland", the second part of "Trial-Blazers", and "Noble Life" showing the endeavours of the Korean people to build socialism, and the feature films "Youths under the Gunfire" and "on Their Faces" portraying the struggle of young men and women who dedicated their lives to the country and people in the period of the fatherland liberation war are very popular among the working people.

The feature films "Silver Hair Pin" and "Thaw in Spring" based on the theme of national reunification, produced by actors and actresses at home in cooperation with artists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) this year, added lustre to the film stage.

The documentary film "Desire of the People" speaks highly of the undying exploits of President Kim Il Sung who has been devoting his life to the freedom and happiness of the people and another documentary film "Ever-Victorious Banner" is a clear indication of his great achievement in the founding of the party after the country's liberation and the glorious 40 years long road covered by it. These films were released in the 40th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

"Cryogenic World," "Ingenious Electronic Elements" and many other scientific films and juvenile films have also been produced.

DPRK Scientific and Educational Film Studio

The Korean Scientific and Educational Film Studio as now hastening the production of films to be presented to the scientific film festival scheduled in Leningrad this year.

The studio makes scientific and educational and juvenile films helpful to disseminating new scientific and technological knowledge among the working people and bringing up the younger generation into the pillars of the country equipped with knowledge, virtue and sound body.

The studio is composed of several productions including the mass scientific film, the school educational film, and animated cartoon and puppet film productions.

One of its productions co-produces films with foreign juvenile film productions.

Able writers, producers, cameramen and artists work in the studio.

It has indoor studioes and outdoor location sites equipped with automatized and telemechanized shooting, recording and lighting apparatuses and recording rooms and with special shooting apparatuses for composition, slow and fast speed, and microscopic shooting.

The film studio manufactures tens of peculiar films every year. Since it made its first scientific and educational film "Tending and Treating Seeds". It has produced more than 1,000 scientific and educational and juvenile films over the past 30 years. Over 60 films it produced last year included "Talented Electronic Elements", "the Bridge Thrown by a Fox" and "the Fence of the Wild Boar's Home".

The scientific and educational and juvenile films of Korea are very popular among the students and school children, kindergarteners and cinema specialists of Korea and many foreign countries of the world.

Hundreds of those films including "a Lump of Gold and Corn Cake", "Iron and Gold Hatchets", "a Hedgehog Defeats Tiger" and "Let Us Protect Useful Birds" and "Vinalon" were screened before full houses in a number of countries of the world and many films were highly estimated at international film festivals.

Prize of the festival was awarded to the Korean animated cartoons "the Winged Steed" and "Ants which Rolled a Melon" at the fourth world animated cartoon film festival held in Bulgaria last year.

A special prize and certificates of merit awarded to the Korean scientific films "Vinalon", "Let Us Protect Useful Birds" and "Silkworm Raising" at international film festivals.

Int'l Weight Lifting Tournament

Korean player Ro Hyon Il bagged gold in the 52 kg category at the 15th International Weight lifting Tournament for Green Sword Cup held in Meissene, the GDR, on January 24, according to a report.

He lifted 87.5 kg in snatch and 127.5 kg in jerk, 225 kg in the total.

Korean boy Kim Jong Nam carried away the bronze medal in the 56 kg category.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

(Dec. 2-26)

Dec. 2

* A protocol of the 14th meeting of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Ulan Bator.

(Continued on page 7)

Sketches from the Koguryo Mural Paintings

By Kim Han Mun

9. "Four Gods"—Guardian Deities of Koguryo

(Continued from No. 1,268 issue)

In the history of Koguryo paintings, people first painted figures and genre pictures. Then pictures of the Four Gods were gradually introduced later and finally the gods remained an important theme in the period. Late in the 7th century, however, Tang and Shilla invaded Koguryo to put an end to the unique 4-century history of Koguryo mural paintings.

What are "Four Gods"?

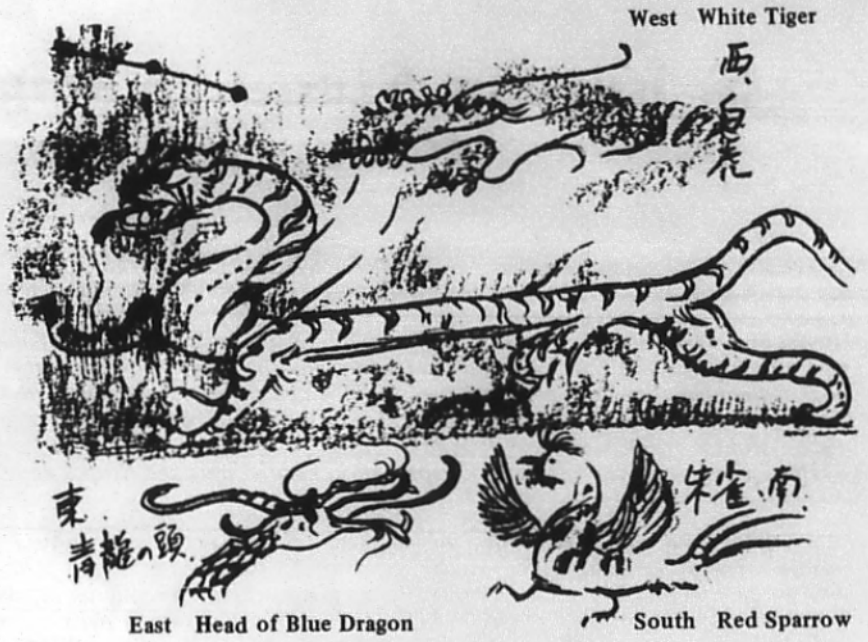
Koguryo people believed that the universe consisted of 28 Suk which were divided into the four directions – north, south, east and west. Four Gods are the goods symborizing these directions. Chongryong (blue dragon) keeps the east, while Paekho (white tiger) defends the west, Chujak (red sparrow), the south and Hyonmu (tortoise only or tortoise and snake) the north. Though originating in China—the people of Koguryo introduced them in the 5th century—the gods rapidly became popular and in the 7th century, they reached a zenith of popularity in the art history of Korea. Koguryo people had a liking for them, regarding them as guardian deities and a symbol of the safety of tumuluses.

Eerie, Divine, Yet Real

The Four Gods are divine spirits and imaginary animals created on the basis of documents, tales and ancient pictures.

Therefore, for the designers and painters of tumuluses, it was a matter of great concern how to create and paint the Four Gods. At the same time, it was also a chance to display their talent.

Every picture of the Four Gods shows its unique idea, and the variety of the gods' pictures, through maintaining certain forms, delight our eyes.



West White Tiger

East Head of Blue Dragon

South Red Sparrow

In particular, the pictures of the Four Gods found in Yaksu-ri were painted in the beginning of the 5th century together with the figures and genre pictures are as valuable as the paintings of the Four Gods in the early days.

The picture (above) is that of Paekho. Its head, stripes and paws are those of ho(tiger). It gives one a very eerie impression as well as a divine inspiration. Also it is interesting that the picture of Chongryong and Chujak clearly show their original forms—a snake and a bird.

The concepts of the divine spirits never came from air but were taken from the reality. This is why they were so real to Koguryo people who loved them very much.

(Concluded)

(Continued from page 6)

Dec. 6

* An agreement on establishing friendship relations between the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee and the Belgrade City Assembly, Yugoslavia, was signed in Pyongyang.

Dec. 7

* A trade protocol for 1986, an agreement on economic and technological cooperation and a protocol of the second joint committee on economic, technological and cultural cooperation and trade between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia were signed in Addis Ababa.

Dec. 9

* A protocol of the 15th meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Sofia.

Dec. 14

* A protocol of the ninth meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic was signed in Warsaw.

Dec. 17

* A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1986 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Bucharest.

Dec. 18

* An agreement on mutual commodity exchange for 1986 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of India was signed in New Delhi.

Dec. 20

* A protocol on the ninth meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin.

Dec. 24

* A protocol on the development of trade and economic cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow.

Dec. 26

* An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and an agreement on economic-technological cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the USSR in building an atomic power station in the DPRK were signed in Kremlin, Moscow.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Jan.7-29)

Jan. 7

* A Korean cultural delegation headed by Chang Chol, Vice Minister of Culture and Art and Chairman of the Korean Entertainment Association, for Thailand.

Jan. 11

* A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by Kang Jong Pal, Vice Chairman of its central committee, to attend a meeting of the drafting committee of the 11th World Trade Congress scheduled in Czechoslovakia.
* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Li Hyon Sik, Vice Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, to visit Poland.

Jan.13

* A delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Son Song Pil, Chairman of its central committee, for a visit to China.

Jan. 15

* A delegation of the International Journalists Training Centre headed by Choe Gwan Hong, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalist Union for a visit to Benin.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Sun, First Vice Director of a department its central committee, to attend the 11th congress of the Communist Party of San Marino.

Jan. 16

* A delegation of the Korean Buddhist Federation headed by Pak Tae Ho, Chairman of its central committee, for a visit to China.

Jan. 18

* A delegation of Kim Il Sung Higher Party School headed by Vice President Yun Jung Guk for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Yun Gil, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the society for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A Korean writers' delegation for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Jan. 21

* Vice Premier Chong Jung Gi to attend the inaugural ceremony of J.S. Momoh, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung.

Jan. 22

* A government cultural delegation of Korea headed by Chon Yon Ok, Vice Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, for a visit to Egypt.
* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Korea headed by Vice President Pak Yong Hyop for a visit to Czechoslovakia.
* A DPRK government trade delegation headed by Han Su Gil, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Jan. 29

* A delegation of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee to attend the 3rd congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.
* A DPRK government trade delegation headed by Kim Baek Son, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to Viet Nam.
* A Korean trade delegation headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to Thailand.
* A delegation of the Korean Buddhist Federation headed by Pak Tae Ho, Chairman of its central committee, for a visit to Laos and Thailand.
* A Korean economists delegation headed by Kim Chol Sik, Vice President of the Academy of Social Sciences, to attend the seminer of the Association of Economists of the Third World and a meeting of its executive council scheduled in Jourdan.

Foreign Dels. to DPRK (Jan. 3-28)

Jan. 3

* A Chinese government trade delegation headed by Chen Jie, Deputy to the Minister of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.
* Giancarlo Elia Valori, Secretary General of the Italian Institute of the International Relations.

Jan. 10

* A government delegation of the Republic of Peru headed by Maximo Agustin Mantillo, Vice Minister of Interior of Peru.
* A Czechoslovak government trade delegation headed by Jan Stracar, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Jan. 13

* Miroslav Stepan, President, and Giorgos Michaelides, Secretary General, of the International Union of Students, to attend the IUS executive committee meeting to be held in Pyongyang.
* A Bulgarian government trade delegation headed by Marin Marinov, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade.

Jan. 14

* Tani Yoichi, member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan and Acting Chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and his party.

Jan. 19

* E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Jan. 27

* A Soviet film delegation headed by Pyotr Kistikov, Vice Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Film-making.
* A delegation of the Soviet Conservatorie named after Chaikovsky.

Jan. 28

* An Iranian government trade delegation headed by Mohsen Movahhedin, General Director of the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Jan. 13-31)

Jan. 13

* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1986 between the governments of Korea and Czechoslovakia was signed in Pyongyang.

Jan. 15

* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1986 between the governments of Korea and Bulgaria was signed in Pyongyang.

Jan. 16

* A protocol on commodity exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China for 1986 was signed in Pyongyang.

Jan. 22

* A treaty on boundaries of the economic waters and the continental shelf between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Pyongyang.
* An agreement on mutual travel of citizens between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Pyongyang.

Jan. 31

* A 1986 working plan for exchange in the moviedom between the Ministry of Culture and Art of the DPRK and the State Committee for Film-making of the USSR was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Students Angry over U.S. Policy: U.S. Paper

The Chicago Tribune describes how south Korean students' anti-Americanism has grown in a 40-year-long linkage between Washington and Seoul, adding that some of such sentiments come from the ranks of the working class.

The argument that the American troops stationed in the southern part of the peninsula represented U.S.'s commitment to keeping it "free" from what they term "communist rule", "fails to impress south Korea's student dissidents, however, who charge that it was America's fault that Korea was divided in the first place," said the article written by Ronald E. Yates.

Here are excerpts from the article reprinted in Pacific Stars and Stripes dated January 30:

Ed Williamson stood at the foot of boulder-strewn Namsam Hill, which rises about 350 feet above the heart of downtown Seoul, and shivered as a cold Siberian wind whipped the snow at his feet.

"Boy, nothing has changed," said the Korean War veteran who spent almost a year as an artillery gunner in the hills north of the city. "It gets cold over here."

But a lot has changed in this nation of 41 million since thousands of Americans fought and died here over 30 years ago. Not the least is a chilling climate of unprecedented anti-Americanism.

The reason is south Korea's new generation of student radicals who are opposed to the government of President Chun Doo Hwan and angry with the U.S. government for supporting him.

Since he assumed power in a 1979 coup after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee, Chun, a former general, has ruled south Korea with a blend of carrot-and-stick democracy and heavy-handed autocracy.

Korean students are angry over what they see as the Reagan administration's blindness to human and civil rights violations in Korea.

Although Chun has said repeatedly that he will step down as president in 1988 at the end of his seven-year term, Korean students and other political opposition leaders such as Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam charge that unless the constitution is changed to provide for direct election of the president, it will be business as usual.

"President Chun may step down, but he will hand-pick his successor and then rule from the shadows," said a student dissident leader who identified himself as "General Cho."

"Nothing will change in 1988–just the names," said Cho, who helped organize the seizure of the American Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of America buildings in Seoul last November. "As long as the Americans continue to support this dictatorship, then the Americans will be our targets too."

Since 1980 there have been nine attacks on American businesses and government facilities in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju and Taegu–five of those in the last seven months.

THE U.S. EMBASSY compound on Sejongmo Boulevard is now surrounded by metal barricades to keep vehicles from ramming their way onto the grounds. Squads of Korean plainclothes police stop and search anybody who strolls by carrying a bag or anything else that could conceal a bomb.

Not all of south Korea's anti-Americanism comes from student radicals. Some of it is coming from the ranks of Korea's working classes – people who labor 10 and 12 hours a day making products for export to the United States.

In the last year, as the United States struggled with an unprecedented $150 billion global trade deficit and the loss of jobs created by floods of imported foreign goods, U.S. sentiment against exporting Asian centers such as South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore has reached unprecedented proportions.

But a lot has changed in this nation of 41 million... Not the least is a chilling climate of unprecedented anti-Americanism.

People like U.S. Sen. John Danforth, who concluded a fact-finding trip to Korea Jan. 11, have accused south Koreans of unfair trade practices, including dumping of goods on the American market for less than it costs to manufacture them while erecting import barriers to American goods.

KOREANS INVOLVED in such labor-intensive industries as photo album manufacturing, textiles and leather goods say the tough stance by Danforth and others in Washington who call for quotas and tariffs is putting thousands of Koreans out of work.

"We have the same problem at home," Danforth responded during his visit with five other senators. "America has reached the point where it has to look after itself for a change. Last year, we imported 57 percent of the export commodities of developing countries. We just can't continue to do that."

TO KOREANS, HOWEVER, that seems like a slap in the face from the nation most have always viewed as their big brother.

"Korea is not Japan," one newspaper editorial said recently. "Korea doesn't exploit other countries so it can make big profits. We are a nation emerging from poverty, and now we are being pushed back down into the mud by American boots."

There are 39,000 U.S. servicemembers deployed along the Demilitarized Zone between south and north Korea. Since the Korean war ended in a truce in 1953, the troops have represented America's commitment to keeping south Korea free from Communist rule.

That argument fails to impress south Korea's student dissidents, however, who charge that it was America's fault that Korea was divided in the first place. When 35 years of Japanese occupation came to an end at the close of World War II, the United States allowed Korea to be divided into Soviet and American zones so Japan's surrender could be administered.

"I guess you can read history any way you want," said Williamson, "Maybe America has made some mistakes. . ."

U.S. May Move Phil. Bases to S. Korea: NY Times

The New York Times (Jan. 25) touched on a possible U.S. plan to transfer the Clark Airforce Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base to south Korea, facing the aggravating situation in the Philippines.

Rodong Sinmun dated January 29, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sharply hit the American "scheme" to turn south Korea into a strengthened nuclear base, saying, "They are motivated in this by their sinister intention to build large naval and air force bases comparable to the Clark and Subic bases in other Asia-Pacific areas while keeping the existing ones as they are."

Follow excerpts from the NY Times article by Bill Keller:

Detailed contingency plans have been drawn up to move Navy and Air Force units from the Philippines to Guam, Okinawa and other Pacific locations if the United States is forced to leave its Philippine bases, according to Reagan Administration officials.

The officials said the plans, which were drafted by the United States Pacific Command in Honolulu within the last year in response to the deteriorating political situation in the Philippines, would take three to five years to carry out. They would cost "several billion" dollars and would greatly complicate deployment of United States ships and aircraft in the event of a crisis in the Indian Ocean.

The officials said, however, that the Pentagon had decided not to earmark any money in its new five-year budget plan to begin preparing facilities at alternative sites. They said the decision was based on the expectation that, regardless of the outcome of the Feb. 7 election in the Philippines, the United States would remain at its Philippine bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay until at least 1992 and probably thereafter.

Officials noted that the five-year plan, which has not been made public, contains approximately $500 million for military construction and family housing in the Philippines that could be diverted to other sites if necessary. But the cost of relocating from the Philippines would be $3 billion to $8 billion, according to various Pentagon estimates.

Although they are publicly confident of a long tenure at the Philippine bases, Administration officials say the bases could eventually be threatened by the growing Communist insurgency on the islands, or by popular disenchantment with the United States for its long-time support of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The bases have been an issue in the presidential campaign, with the principal opposition ticket, headed by Corazon C. Aquino, favoring a popular referendum on the future of Clark and Subic. Mr. Marcos, who in the past had threatened to terminate the lease on the bases, now favors its continuation.

Pentagon officials said that if the Philippine elections next month are widely seen as corrupt, the American military can expect to come under intense Congressional pressure to make its contingency plans public and begin preliminary construction work at alternative locations.

"If there's flagrant fraud, I think the political effect is that we'll have to start showing Congress a little more ankle on the contingency planning, including our military construction plans at alternative sites," said a senior Pentagon official.

Broad Dispersal Planned

Officials familiar with the plans said they call for dispersing United States forces to existing American air and naval facilities on Guam, an air base on Okinawa, unused World War II airstrips on the Marianas Island of Saipan, and possibly to American bases in Japan and Korea.

The United States has also leased 18,000 acres on the Marianas island of Tinian, and a senior Pentagon official said it might become the replacement for a heavily used Philippine bombing range.

Officials familiar with the plans said they call for dispersing U.S. forces... possibly to American bases in Japan and Korea.

The Pentagon is also considering hiring shipyards in Singapore to perform ship repairs now done at Subic Bay Naval Base. Officials said the facility that would be most difficult to duplicate would be the Subic shipyards; staffed largely by skilled Filipino workers, they do most of the repairs on the 90 ships of the Seventh Fleet, at a cost about one-seventh that of domestic shipyards.

On Jan. 10 the Administration signed an agreement with the Micronesian state of Palau that gives the United States armed forces access to a large airport and harbor. But Pentagon and White House officials said that Palau is not included in contingency plans because of strong local opposition to an American military presence.

Samuel B. Thomsen, a White House official involved in Micronesian affairs, said the new Palau agreement, which is scheduled to be submitted to its people for referendum next month, might provide "at most" a refueling stop for American reconnaissance aircraft.

Officials said the United States had not discussed its plans with any of the countries that would be asked to play host to additional American units, and that only a few members of Congress had been briefed on the subject.

(Continued from page 1)

The paragraph 13 (C) says, "Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel provided, however, that the rotation of units and personnel, the arrival in Korea of personnel on a temporary duty basis, and the return to Korea of personnel after short periods of leave or temporary duty outside of Korea shall be permitted...

The paragraph 13 (D) says, "Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition: provided, however, that combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the armistice may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type.

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